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and fine bark from weeds. There was no attempt at weaving, but the depression was apparently shaped by the body of the bird. It was so loosely constructed that I was obliged to carry it home carefully in my hand for fear it would come to pieces. The nest contained three perfectly fresh eggs, agreeing with the description given by various authors of those of this Nuthatch; also *two young birds* apparently two days old and larger than young of the Red-bellied Nuthatch could possibly be at that age. What could the youngsters be? Surely not Nuthatches, and it did not seem possible that a Cowbird could gain access to the nest, even if she were disposed to try. The place and situation of the hole is just where we would expect to find the White-bellied Swallow breeding, and this led me to think that in some way the claims to the hole were somewhat mixed between these two birds.

I immediately wrote to Mr. William Brewster, and at his request sent him one of the young birds, which I had preserved in spirit, for examination. Mr. Brewster writes: "Your youngster is positively not a Cowbird. It differs from my specimen of the latter (two days old) in having a much wider head and gape, a more depressed bill, shorter tibiæ, and in many other essential respects. I have not been able to get at any young Swallows, but your bird looks to me like a young White-bellied Swallow, and I am very sure that is what it will turn out to be."

At Mr. Brewster's suggestion I sent it to Mr. Frederic A. Lucas, who also kindly interested himself in the case, but failing to get a young Swallow for comparison, owing to the lateness of the season when the bird was sent to him, he was unable to positively identify it but expressed himself as very confident that it is a White-bellied Swallow.

It would be interesting to know the exact relations between these two birds. The logical conclusion would seem to be that the Swallow was the first occupant and had succeeded in laying two eggs when she was routed or crowded out by the Nuthatch, who retained possession and unintentionally, perhaps, hatched the eggs of the Swallow while laying her own eggs, and the youngsters, either with or without the aid of their foster-mother, worked their way up through the loose material of the nest. Yet one is left to wonder which parent fed them, or if they were fed at all.—CHARLES E. INGALLS, *East Templeton, Mass.*

Notes from Raleigh, N. C.—*Ammodramus lecontei*. One female taken at Raleigh by me, April 21, 1894, on the edge of a wet meadow. This is the first record for Raleigh, and we believe also for North Carolina.

***Ammodramus henslowi*.** One male taken by me April 21, 1894, within a few yards of where I killed the Leconte's Sparrow; and another April 27, also a male, on the edge of a small stream. These are the second and third records for Raleigh.

***Habia ludoviciana*.** One male taken by me May 4, 1894, at Raleigh.

***Empidonax pusillus trailli*.** One taken Sept. 21, 1893, a male, the third record for Raleigh.

Cistothorus stellaris. A male taken by me Sept. 20, 1893, our second record for Raleigh.

Quiscalus æneus. Two, a male and female, taken Nov. 14, 1893, our second record for Raleigh.

Asio wilsonianus. A male taken Dec. 11, 1893, our second record for Raleigh.

Charitonetta albeola. A female taken Dec. 6, 1893, our first satisfactory record for Raleigh.

Nycticorax violaceus. An immature female taken June 25, 1894, and an immature male July 14, both close to a small stream. These are our first Raleigh records.

Clivicola riparia. A female taken Aug. 8, 1894, our second record for Raleigh.—C. S. BRIMLEY, *Raleigh, N. C.*

Four Additions to the Birds of the Virginias.—Specimens of four species of birds not included in Rives's List are in existence, two of which were taken in Alexandria County, Virginia. Three of the ten specimens are in the National Museum Collection, one in that of my friend, Mr. E. J. Brown, and the others in my own.

Acanthis linaria. REDPOLL.—One specimen, taken by Dr. T. H. Bean at Ft. Runyon, Feb. 19, 1875 (N. M. Coll. No. 68645).

Ammodramus caudacutus nelsoni. NELSON'S SPARROW.—One taken by C. Drexler in September, 1862 (N. M. Coll. No. 25905); another taken by E. J. Brown on Cobb's Island, May 11, 1892 (E. J. B. Coll. No. 228); and a third taken by myself on Four Mile Run Marsh, Sept. 18, 1893 (W. P. Coll. No. 3266).

Dendroica palmarum palmarum. PALM WARBLER.—Probably a regular though rare migrant. I know of five specimens as follows: April 22, 1885, Roslyn (W. P. Coll. No. 1323); Sept. 18, 1887, Potomac Landing (W. P. Coll. No. 1600); April 29, 1888, Roslyn, collected by C. W. Richmond (N. M. Coll. No. 123549); Oct. 4, 1891, Ballston (W. P. Coll. 2833). This specimen has but one leg. Sept. 22, 1893, Four Mile Run, collected by E. J. Brown (W. P. Coll. No. 3281). These in connection with the following specimens, taken in Maryland near Washington, would indicate that the birds occur regularly: May 11, 1881, Soldiers' Home, D. C., collected by L. M. McCormick (N. M. Coll. No. 82477); May 6 and 11, 1889, Laurel, Maryland, collected by R. Ridgway (W. P. Coll. Nos. 2251, 2252); May 11, 1890, Riverside, Maryland, collected by C. W. Richmond (N. M. Coll. No. 123548).

Helminthophaga bachmani. BACHMAN'S WARBLER.—Examining recently the collection of Master P. Henry Aylett, of King William County, Virginia, I found a specimen of this bird. Unfortunately the collector failed to determine the sex and exact date. The specimen is undoubtedly a young male of the year and was collected near Aylett's as above, in August, 1892. This specimen agrees in most particulars with other males of this species, except that the black on the crown is more